FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BERLIN CONFERENCE ON DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM BEGINS

LD132108Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--An international scientific conference on the theme "Dialectical Materialism--Laws of Development--Consciousness in the Developed Socialist Society" began in Berlin on Tuesday.

In the main speech on the theme of the conference, Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo, pointed out that at the center of "anti-Duehring" stands the all-round substantiation of the historic mission of the working class, which forms the main content of scientific socialism.

Kurt Hager said that the great historical and topical importance of "anti-Duehring" lies in its organic union of the philosophical, economic and political doctrines of Marxism. He dealt with the theoretical and practical struggle of Lenin who, in the spirit of Marx and Engels, always consistently opposed all attempts by bourgeois ideologists to "improve", revise, and strip off the revolutionary essence of the scientific ideology of the working class. Leninism provides the universal answer to the problems of the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the working class and its party in the age of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, the age of transition from capitalism to socialism. He said: "Anybody who departs from Leninism is making a futile attempt to tear asunder the scientific ideology of the working class whose unity and coherence Friedrich Engels so brilliantly demostrated in his 'anti-Duehring'."

Hager pointed out that Bernstein, the father of the reformist revision of Marxism, is enjoying a renaissance in the FRG. The dissemination of his antidialectical and revisionist views is clearly designed to deny the historic obsolescence and impermanence of imperialism, to paper over class antagonisms and to keep alive belief in change through reforms of the capitalist regime.

The SED program by contrast is based on a modern and scientifically based view of socialism fully in line with objective requirements. Revolutionary practice shows that socialism is in a constant process of higher development. Hager referred to the material conditions for the all-round development of the individual and insisted that every productivity increase under socialist conditions represents a gain in freedom. The crux of the scientific view of freedom is the inseparable nexus of social ownership of the means of production and freedom. In view of the steady advance of real freedom under socialism, neither the hectic demagogy about human rights nor the dissemination of new models of socialism will be of any avail to the opponent. He cannot emerge from the defensive.

In the ensuing debate professor Theodor Oyzerman of the USSR Academy of Sciences dealt with attempts by modern Marxology to construe contradictions within Marxism and to pit Marx against Engels and Lenin and the young Marx against the old Marx. The purpose is to fight the objective course of world history. Attempts to refute dialectical materialism are constantly suffering defeat. New findings of the natural and social sciences keep confirming the dialectical-materialist ideology.

While Prof Andras Gedoe of the MSZMP Political College spoke on the critique of late bourgeois variants of philosophy, Prof Evgeni Mateev of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences dealt with "free competition" in the monopoly capitalist world market.

The conference, at which the noted GDR professors Wolfgang Weichelt, Werner Kalweit, Dieter Klein, Joachim Auth and Wolfgang Eichhorn spoke, will continue on Wednesday in five working groups.

ADN INTERVIEWS MBFR DELEGATE OESER ON NEW PROPOSALS

AU1413007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Report on ADN interview with Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna forces reduction talks--time and place not given]

[Text] "With their new proposal the four directly participating socialist states have taken an extraordinarily important initiative to achieve at the Vienna negotiations--5 years after their beginning--at long last practical steps of military detente. This fits in with the worldwide efforts for peace." This was stressed in an interview with ADN by Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The GDR chief delegate referred to the statement recently made by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, that the GDR at the side of the Soviet Union and all other members of the community of socialist states, consistently advocates concrete disarmament steps and that today the question for mankind is to be or not to be, to check the arms race and to reduce the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The ambassador characterized the socialist states' proposal as follows:

"It is realistic and meets the Western participants on numerous points. Hence the NATO states are now faced with the decision of whether or not to accept the compromise offer, and whether they all want to reduce their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist states themselves are ready for far-reaching reductions. This is proved by their proposals. They have scaled down their disarmament demands, taking into consideration the Western reluctance to make reductions."

Thus the new proposal, Dr Oeser explained, provides for a smaller reduction in the numerical strength of forces than had been originally proposed, as well as for a merely selective reduction of armaments--that is, of selected types of armaments. Moreover, the socialist states have agreed to reduce only ground forces at first. Accordingly they have agreed to limit the total strength of ground forces of the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states in central Europe to 700,000 men each and, including the air forces, to limit the armed forces to 900,000 men each. "On all these points," the ambassador said, "the Western ideas have been given concrete and extensive consideration."

In this context Dr Oeser stressed that the socialist states adhere to the realistic point of departure of the Vienna negotiations that the existing approximate military balance not be changed and that all 11 states maintaining forces and armaments in central Europe reduce them proportionally to their volume--that is, mutually and equivalently. To this end, they must undertake binding commitments.

In conclusion, the GDR chief delegate declared: "The new proposal by the socialist states makes it possible to immediately begin to work out an agreement. It should be accepted by the participating Western states as the basis for an agreement. It is a touchstone for their readiness to search for mutually acceptable solutions. With their proposal the socialist states have again given a signal that proves their sincere desire for practical steps in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament, and that demonstrates--as Erich Honecker declared--that we are consistent champions of deepening and consolidating detente."

PRIZREN LEAGUE CONFERENCE CONTINUES 14 JUNE

AU150900 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 14 June carries a brief report on the fifth and sixth sessions of the national conference devoted to studies related to the Prizren League which were held this morning and this afternoon respectively. Reported as addressing the conference were a number of professors and scholars who reviewed the activity of the Prizren League. The announcer sums up the proceedings and says the conference will hold its seventh and final session on 15 June in the morning.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

AU091915Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Reg Birch, chairman of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Britain, and Dorothy Birch, member of the party Central Committee, have left our country. They visited our country for several days at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrade Enver Hoxha met the British guests during the proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union and had cordial discussions with them.

Reg Birch and Dorothy Birch were received at the party Central Committee by Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary. They exchanged views on problems of common interest in the spirit of unity and militant friendship. Also attending the meeting was Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the party Central Committee.

During their stay in Albania Comrades Reg Birch and Dorothy Birch visited Tirana, the District of Pogradec and the city of Korec. They met workers and leading cadres of these districts and they were warmly welcomed everywhere.

On the eve of their departure Hysni Kapo and Ramiz Alia, Politburo members and party Central Committee secretaries, gave a luncheon which took place in a cordial and social atmosphere. Also attending the luncheon were other comrades.

NEW BOOK ON WORKERS' PARTY PUBLISHED

AU141518Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Sixth volume [not further identified] entitled: "The AWP, Main Documents" has been put in circulation. This volume contains documents from the January 1971 to December 1975 period, including Comrade Enver Hoxha's report to the Sixth Party Congress on the activity of the party Central Committee and the directives of this congress for the fifth 5-year plan. Most of the documents included in this volume are published for the first time.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU150914Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] After a visit of several days, the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain has left Albania. The delegation included Raul Marco, Elena Odena and Julio Marea, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. It came to our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrade Enver Hoxha met the Spanish guests during the solemn conference held in Tirana on the occasion of the centenary of the Albanian Prizren League and had cordial social discussions with them.

The delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain was received at the party Central Committee by Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary. During the meeting they exchanged views on problems of mutual interest in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and militant friendship that exists between the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain and the AWP. Also attending the meeting was Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

On the eve of the Spanish guests' departure Mehmet Shehu, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic, and Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, gave a luncheon in their honor which took place in a warm social atmosphere.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Ramiz Alia; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and other comrades.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CULTURAL DELEGATION--A French cultural delegation arrived in our country on 13 June to sign a 2-year plan for cultural exchanges between our two countries. The delegation is led by (Gemeaux Francais), official of the General Directorate for Cultural Relations with Europe attached to the Foreign Affairs Ministry. It was met at the airport by Ymer Minxhozi, member of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. (Pierre Barthold), charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy in Tirana, was also present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU]

GREEK BASKETBALL TEAM--The national basketball team of Greece left our country on 13 June. It was seen off at the airport by Vaso Shaka, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Union of Physical Culture and Sports, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU]

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES GDR SCIENCE MINISTER

AU150930Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology. Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the results of the 16th session of the Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR. He expressed satisfaction with the successful development of cooperation and the fulfillment of the basic trends toward economic and scientific-technical cooperation as recommended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker.

Problems connected with further deepening the fruitful contacts between the two countries were also discussed.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present.

BRIEFS

DYULGEROV TO POLAND--At the invitation of the Polish Sejm, a Bulgarian delegation of the National Assembly, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for Warsaw. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Vladimir Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the National Assembly Presidium. The delegation was also seen off by Luctan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

CPSU AUDITING COMMITTEE DELEGATION--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Committee, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission, headed by Genadiy Sizov, chairman of the commission, has arrived in Sofia. The delegation will be briefed on the work of the BCP auditing and control activities and will visit cultural monuments in the capital and throughout the country. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Sofia airport by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control and Auditing Committee, and by high ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Sofia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

VULCHEVA IN PRAGUE--A Bulgarian delegation, headed by Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national education, arrived in Prague today. During its 3 day stay in the CSSR capital, Comrade Drazha Vulcheva will have talks with high ranking CSSR leaders and public figures on the expansion of educational cooperation and links between the two countries. During her stay the delegation will also visit Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

GDR ARMY DELEGATION--At the invitation of Col General Kiril Kosev, Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration chief, a delegation of the GDR People's Army Main Political Administration led by [name indistinct], deputy head of the administration, arrived today in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

MIKHAYLOV, DRAGOYCHEVA AT CELEBRATION--Ivan Mikhaylov and Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo members, on 12 June attended the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Dimitur Blagoev House-Museum. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

HUSAK, BILAK TALK WITH PARAGUAYAN CP OFFICIALS

LD141951Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, received in Prague today Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Communist Party of Paraguay, as well as Julio Rojas and Alfredo Alcorta, members of the party leadership, who are paying a comradely visit for a few days at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of a cordial discussion, the representatives of the two fraternal parties informed each other about the current activity of their parties, and exchanged views on some questions of the further strengthening of cooperation of the international communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Gustav Husak assured the representatives of the Communist Party of Paraguay of the full solidarity of the Czechoslovak communists and people of our country with the just fight of the Paraguayan people for social and political rights.

The Paraguayan guests expressed great admiration for the results achieved by the people of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the CPCZ in the construction of a developed socialist society and in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and also for the very active contribution of our republic to the joint endeavors of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for peace and progress in the world.

BILAK RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD141435Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the new ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to Czechoslovakia, Ionel Diaconescu, in connection with the ambassador taking up his diplomatic duties.

INDRA MEETS WITH OUTGOING DANISH AMBASSADOR

LD141734Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On Wednesday Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Gustav Skjold Mellbin, the outgoing Danish ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The Danish ambassador is ending his diplomatic mission to Czechoslovakia.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVED BY IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD141904Y Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, June 14, CETEKA--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Iranian Premier Jamshid Amuzegar who appreciated highly the results achieved in recent years in the development of bilateral relations in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres.

He also stressed the importance of Czechoslovak-Iranian economic cooperation and of the forthcoming session of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, to be held in Prague.

Official talks continued here today between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari. They agreed it was necessary to seek ways of solving the main problems in the sphere of disarmament. Minister Chnoupek stressed the importance of the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and expressed Czechoslovakia's full support for them.

The ministers briefed each other in detail on the stands of their governments on the Middle East situation, the Cyprus question, the remnants of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa, and on the demand for the introduction of a new, equitable international economic order.

They called for all-round, mutually advantageous and beneficial development of relations between countries with differing social systems.

HOFFMAN RECEIVES CEMA TU DELEGATION

LD141802Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On Wednesday Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received participants in the working meeting of secretaries of CEMA trade union centers. During the friendly meeting they discussed further cooperation in the sphere of social insurance and the need to exchange mutual experience in the field of population policies. They also dealt with the eradication of the causes of inability to work, care for people whose work ability has changed, lengthening the working activity of the population and implementation of the principle of (?uniformity) in determining contributions for sickness insurance and social security.

SPACIL MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

AU141326Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report in column: "International Relations"]

[Text] CSSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil received the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to the CSSR, Nguyen Tien Thong, in Prague on Monday. The ambassador presented Spacil with the text of a SRV Foreign Ministry's note to the Cambodian Foreign Ministry of 6 June 1978, containing the SRV Government's further proposals for resolving relations between the SRV and Cambodia.

MORE ON TSEDENBAL-LED MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

Visits Brno 14 June

LD141909Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brno, June 14 CETEKA-- The visiting party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, accompanied by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny, arrived here today for a visit to South Moravia.

The delegation is headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural.

Attends Luncheon

LD141916Y Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brno, June 14 CETEKA--Representatives of the South Moravian Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the South Moravian regional national committee gave a luncheon here today in honour of the Mongolian party and government delegation.

Chief Secretary of the regional committee Karel Neubert stressed in his toast the development of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian fraternal cooperation and its expansion. First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stated that the Mongolian-Czechoslovak relations have a firm basis in the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Visits Brno Plant

LD142230Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, was welcomed this afternoon by the working people of the Smeral Works national enterprise at Brno. The distinguished guests were accompanied by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee. They were also accompanied by other official personalities.

At the outset of the visit, the Mongolian and Czechoslovak representatives laid flowers at the memorial of Bohumir Smeral, who had been a great friend of the Mongolian people and whose name was adopted by the enterprise in 1950. The visitors inspected the metallurgical plant and also visited engineering plants. Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Lubomir Strougal then commissioned for test operation a new automated line for cold shaping and signed the chronicles of the Brigades of Socialist Labor.

The stay of the party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, in the Smeral Works in Brno culminated with a festive rally. The participants in the rally were first addressed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal. He stressed the symbolic fact that the rally took place on the premises of an enterprise named after Bohumir Smeral, who had been a pioneer of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship. Comrade Strougal said that we much appreciated the fact that Bohumir Smeral was helping the MPRP at a difficult time, when the foundations of a new and just society were being constructed in the country. Now, we were pleased at the economic development which had placed Mongolia among agricultural-industrial countries; home industry secured more than 50 percent of the national income. The joint tasks of construction now join the many facets of broad cooperation between our parties and nations. Comrade Lubomir Strougal, however, stressed that the joint effort obliged us to contribute as much as possible to the historical process of the ever close relations among the socialist states.

Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal noted in his address that during their stay in our country, members of the Mongolian delegation had had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the excellent successes the nations of Czechoslovakia have achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society. These successes are the result of the tremendous political and organizational work of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people, and the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal emphasized that the MPRP, too, is fully determined to carry on its fight for all-round strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community. At the close of his address, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal expressed his firm belief that the results of the present Mongolian-Czechoslovak deliberations would significantly contribute to the further deepening of friendly cooperation between the two fraternal parties and nations in their fight for the victory of our joint goals and ideals.

Strougal Address

LD142233Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in the Smeral plant in Brno on 14 June at a rally attended by a Mongolian delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal! Esteemed Comrade Batmonh! Dear Mongolian friends! Comrades!

Today we have the joyful opportunity to greet among working people of the city of Brno, among the working people of the Smeral plant, the party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, which has traveled thousands of kilometers from far-away Eastern regions to the Western areas of the socialist community. We again greet in our midst dear guests led by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, an important personality of the communist and workers movement. [applause] We believe, esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, esteemed Mongolian friends, that you will feel just as happy in our midst as our party and government delegation felt 5 years ago when it visited your beautiful country under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party and president of the republic. [applause]

It is symbolic that today's meeting is being held on the premises of a factory which bears the name of one of the founders of the CPCZ, Bohumir Smeral, who was at the same time a pioneer of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship. We highly value the fact that Comrade Smeral, through advice and deeds, helped the MPRP in difficult times when the foundations of a new, more just society were being laid in the country. Furthermore, in our country Bohumir Smeral spread the truth about changes in your country, about the revolutionary enthusiasm, about the working ability of your people, about the courage of your nation.

In those times we were just getting acquainted. During the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism (?we were linked by the fire) of the same struggle against the common enemy in Europe and Asia. We know very well what the sactifices of the Mongolian people were and what your contribution was toward the victory of the USSR and other antifascist forces in World War II. It was only in the postwar period that our Czechslovak-Mongolian cooperation developed on a larger scale. It became a daily, mutually advantageous and long-term matter, because it proceeded in a natural fashion from the legacy of the revolutionary struggles in the past and entered, of necessity, our socialist present.

Dear Mongolian friends! Even though thousands and thousands of kilometers separate us, we follow with great attention the purposeful effort by which you are reshaping your beautiful country into one even more beautiful. Together with you we are overjoyed at the economic upsurge which has made the Mongolian People's Republic one of the agricultural-industrial states.

We value the fact that you are succeeding in fulfilling the national task of building the material-technical base of socialism and that [word indistinct] you are fulfilling the resolution of the 17th MPRP Congress that domestic industry will insure the creation of over one-half of the national income. It is therefore obvious that [words indistinct] country [words indistinct] into an industrial country, rich in raw materials, in which the people are gradually mastering all the secrets of science and technology.

The joint building successes are, naturally, the (?fruit) of broad cooperation between our parties, between our nations. The common goal obliges us to contribute as much as possible to the historic process of the rapprochement of socialist countries.

We give economic cooperation one of the primary places in socialist cooperation. It has many years of tradition in our relations. You know well the efficiency of Czechoslovak industry. You know well our products, for commercial exchanges between us are growing constantly. Our specialists in various branches [words indistinct] where it was necessary, not only in the construction of tanning and footwear enterprises but also in [words indistinct] ranging from cement factories and powerplants to hospitals.

A number of Czechoslovak geologists have now for some time been active in Mongolia, successfully [word indistinct] precious metals which will undoubtedly enrich the Mongolian economy and our future cooperation. Our held through products, deliveries of equipment and the construction of entire plants will continue. But in the future what has been current now will no longer be sufficient. Today, and particularly tomorrow, long-term forms of cooperation, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, will be important. This has also been confirmed by the talks conducted yesterday by Comrades Tsedenbal and Husak, which have shown the significant need to develop more speedily further cooperation in all spheres.

Esteemed comrades: the purposeful and uniform policy of the socialist countries significantly influences the process of the easing of tension and strengthens the awareness of the need for cooperation between countries with different social systems, not only in Europe but elsewhere in the world as well. It is the undoubted merit of socialism that commonsense has prevailed on the old continent of Europe.

At the same time the appeal from Helsinki has also been voiced loudly on other continents. We are pleased that it met with full understanding in your country too, in the Mongolian People's Republic. We in Czechoslovakia follow with warm sympathy the efforts of the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic aimed at establishing goodneighborly relations among Asian countries, at extending the process of detente to Asia, the largest continent in the world.

That is why we support the principled stand of the Mongolian Government vis-a-vis the adventurist policy of China. That is why we reject the expansionist demands of the Peking government, which endangers the security of the Mongolian People's Republic and are a constant source of tension. It is the historical responsibility of socialism, of socialist countries, to be in the vanguard of efforts for lasting peace, security and cooperation among nations, at present particularly in the military sphere, which uses so much of the means necessary for the welfare of peoples.

Only a cohesive, ideologically firm and internationally allied socialist community will be able to fulfill this sacred mission: to prevent war, to halt the feverish arms race and, finally, to achieve complete disarmament, at least in the nuclear sphere, as recommended by the socialist countries and, above all, by the comprehensive proposals of the USSR put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Czechoslovakia will not spare efforts to contribute, side by side with the other socialist countries, to the struggle for peace and for detente; we will fulfill our internationalist duty wherever the national liberation struggle against neocolonialism and racism is still being fought.

Esteemed Mongolian friends! We are happy that our parties are linked by the same ideals of Marxism-Leninism, that our countries are bound by a firm alliance, that our nations nourish fraternal feelings for each other. This was the case in the past, is the case now and will be in the future, to the benefit and welfare of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian people and of the cause of socialism everywhere in the world. [applause]

Allow me, esteemed Mongolian friends, to wish all Mongolian people many further successes in the building of socialism.

Long live the Mongolian People's Republic!

Long live the MPRP, led by Comrade Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal! [applause]

Long live the unbreakable friendship of the nations of Czechoslovakia and People's Mongolia! [applause]

Tsedenbal Response

LD142332Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, at a CSSR-Mongolian meeting in the Smeral plant in Brno on 14 June--recorded in Russian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] Dear comrades! Allow me, on behalf of our delegation, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Council of the Mongolian People's Republic and all Mongolian people to convey to you, representatives of the great working class and Socialist Czechoslovakia, and through you to the communists and working people of the city of Brno, to all fraternal people of Czechoslovakia, cordial greetings. Allow me to wish every one of you and every single family in Czechoslovakia a lot of happiness, satisfaction and new successes in work for the further development of your country. [applause]

Our delegation has been deeply impressed by the sincerity, cordiality and warmth with which we were welcomed everywhere in fraternal Czechoslovakia. We accept this with gratitude as an expression of sincere friendship of the Czechoslovak people toward our party, government and all Mongolian people. [applause]

During its stay in your beautiful country, our delegation has an opportunity to acquaint itself with the outstanding successes of the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia in the development of an advanced socialist society.

We have seen with our own eyes the important activity carried out by the working people of the South Moravian region of Czechoslovakia to contribute to the development of advanced socialism. Our delegation has been particularly impressed by the tremendous successes and great work enthusiasm of the great son of the Czechoslovak people, the great friend of our country--Bohumir Smeral.

Mongolian communists and working people will forever remember Bohumir Smeral with gratitude. He, together with the outstanding representative of the Czechoslovak and international communist movement, Klement Gottwald, gave fraternal assistance to the development and strengthening of our party in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The chief feature of current Czechoslovak life is the dynamic development of the national economy, science and technology, the constant rise in the living standards of the working people and their optimism and security in the knowledge that their future will be a happy one.

[Word indistinct] that all achievements and successes of Czechoslovakia are the result of the great political and organizational activity of the CPCZ, which is firmly guided in its activity by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the result of the selfless endeavor of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. [applause]

We are pleased to note that the limitless possibilities of the integrated economic and scientific-technical activity of the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community were illustrated by the successful space flight carried out by the first international socialist crew, a member of which was a Czechoslovak citizen, Cosmonaut Vladimir Remek. We note with pleasure that Socialist Czechoslovakia, an indivisible part of the great socialist community, together with the fraternal socialist countries consistently endeavors to contribute to the strengthening of the process of detente and contributes in a significant way to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends: Mongolian-Czechoslovak fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation, based on the unity of our goals and endeavors and on our common Marxist-Leninist ideology, continue to grow and strengthen year by year, assume new forms and ever deeper content and yield fruitful results for the building of socialism in our countries in the interest of the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries. [applause]

Our two countries are linked by their mutual friendship with the Soviet Union, a reliable shield of peace for all mankind. [applause] The recent visit of the party and state delegation of the USSR, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Czechoslovakia was seen by us as a clear demonstration of the indestructible friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, the CPCZ and the CPSU, and as a new and powerful manifestation of the ever strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of world socialism. [applause]

We note with sincere gratitude that fraternal Czechoslovakia, just as the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, affords the Mongolian people great economic aid in the building of a socialist society. This aid is of great importance for the development of economy and culture in our country and for the constant growth of the material and cultural standards of the life of the Mongolian people. [applause]

For all this the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic say thank you to their Czechoslovak friends, the CPCZ, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the leading representatives of fraternal Czechoslovakia. The official friendly visit of the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and our great friend, to the Mongolian People's Republic in June 1973, and the signing of a new treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia was an event of great importance for the strengthening of fraternal friendship and deepening of political, economic and cultural cooperation between our countries and nations.

This time, too, in the course of friendly talks and deliberations with Comrade Gustav Husak and other leading representatives of the Czechoslovak party and Government, we continue our fruitful exchange of views on a broad circle of questions concerning both the relations between our countries and parties and the current international situation. [applause]

Dear comrades, the Mongolian working people endeavor at present to fulfill the historical conclusions of the 17th MPRP Congress and the 3d party Central Committee plenary session. They fight for high quality and more effective production. The Mongolian People's Republic faces an historically important task: to complete the construction of the material-technological basis of socialism. In the fight for the construction of a new society, our party, the Mongolian Government and our people consider it to be of the utmost importance to strengthen its international alliance, unity and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries--this is a powerful element in the rapid progress of our country toward the construction of socialist society.

Dear comrades, thanks to the purposeful and active work of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all (?progressive) forces, detente has become the main feature of world development. Our party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic are convinced that halting the feverish armament race is the key issue of world development--the solving of which directly determines the fate of mankind. The entire series of constructive proposals for achieving progress in disarmament, formulated by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 18th congress [words indistinct], met with general approval and extensive support. The implementation of these proposals could halt material preparations for war and contribute to the limitation of armament. The concrete program for disarmament, aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear disaster--submitted by the Soviet Union--met with great interest and the full support of the participants in the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament. The nations of the entire world place a lot of hope on this UN session which is to become an important milestone on the path toward convening a world conference on disarmament. The Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the coordinated, highly dynamic and ambitious actions of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries, aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe and at implementing all provisions of the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Comrades, under the impact of the positive development in the world, prerequisites are being created for the normalization of the situation on the Asian Continent as well. The Mongolian People's Republic, together with (?fraternal) countries endeavors to strengthen peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asian states, and to develop equal and friendly cooperation among the states of this continent. In the interest of safeguarding peace and security in Asia, it is necessary to settle the explosive situation in the Middle East.

The superpower and hegemonist policy and the expansionism of the Maoist leadership of China, which is speeding up the militarization of the country and openly preaches the inevitability of a new world war, is exceptionally dangerous for the peace and security of Asian nations.

We take it as our duty all the time to uncover the aggressive superpower policy of the Chinese leadership [words indistinct] the Mongolian people and Government consistently support the fight of the peoples of South Africa for freedom and independence, against racial discrimination and against the policy of apartheid. The Mongolian People's Republic categorically denounces the military intervention of the NATO member-states in Zaire, who are trying to gain control of that country. The selfish military intervention of Western countries in Zairian affairs and in those of Chad is part of a general plan of international imperialism, the aim of which is neocolonialistic enslaving of the nations of Africa. The MPRP is also determined to continue to fight tirelessly for an all-round strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, for the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We firmly believe that the current Mongolian-Czechoslovak talks will significantly contribute to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ, between the Mongolian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia, and between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia who (?fight) for the safeguarding of our common goals and ideals. [applause]

Our delegation expresses sincere friendship, affection and greetings to the communists and working people of Czechoslovakia, and wishes you, dear comrades and friends, further successes and achievements in the implementation of the historical conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the construction of a developed socialist society, in the fight for peace and international security. [applause]

Long live the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--firm link of the world and socialist community! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, its Central Committee, headed by the consistent Marxist-Leninist and great friend of the Mongolian people--Comrade Gustav Husak! [applause]

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Czechoslovak people! [applause]

Long live the great Soviet Union--a reliable shield and the determining element of the world socialist system! [applause]

Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live (?peace)!

SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY AGITATORS' WORK CITED

AU1412O6Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Ties Between the Party and the People"]

[Excerpts] The most important instrument of ideological activity is direct work with the people. It demands not only great tact, but also the ability to become close to the people, to know their views, attitudes and problems. Only through personal contacts and continuous dialog can the communists learn to know the views of the people, answer various questions promptly, dispel doubts and counteract backward states of mind and unrestrained and demagogic hostile propaganda. [paragraph continues]

The experience gained in the South Moravian, East Bohemian and Central Slovak regions and in a number of districts, as the delegates to the district and regional [CPCZ] conferences related, shows that there still exist a multitude of things that weaken the party's influence on the masses of the working people, and which reduce the effectiveness of the activity on their thinking and behavior. One of the shortcomings is that the heads of party groups, agitators and other members of the CPCZ basic organizations' aktiv of functionaries still do not come often enough to see workers and technicians with concrete arguments explaining the party policy. Their personal agitation is often of a campaign-like nature. The activity of the collectives of agitators is mainly confined to the days prior to public meetings and important domestic policy and international events. The consequence of this is an inadequate feedback of information about the working people's views on various phenomena in enterprises, society and in foreign policy.

The committees of the basic organizations as well as the party groups must therefore make more intensive efforts aiming, above all, at becoming agitators, disseminators and organizers of party policy themselves. Their information on the fulfillment of the state plan tasks at individual work places is often only a compilation of figures without firm party positions, without an analysis of errors and shortcomings, without determining ways of resolving problems at the work place. This, naturally, does not sufficiently motivate the people.

COMMENTARY ON 'ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGNS'

AU131355Y Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 9 Jun 78 pp 5, 8 AU

[Article by Alfonz Rosa, head of the group of lecturers at the Bratislava CPSL City Committee: "Today and the Plans of Anticommunism"]

[Text] All enemies of socialism follow our socialist development full of hatred. It is therefore no accident that the greater the successes we achieve the more the activity of imperialism and its helpers is directed at distorting our policy and the results of our peoples' building efforts and at disrupting socialism. Therefore, imperialism is currently stepping up its hateful anti-Soviet and anti-Czechoslovak anticommunist campaigns. In connection with the 10th anniversary of the culmination of the deeply critical situation in the CSSR with the international assistance of the socialist countries in 1968, anticommunist propaganda is striving in an insidious manner to distort the facts. It is fabricating various slanders, intended to initiate and revive opportunist and antisocialist psychoses, moods and approaches such as were disseminated under various slogans of the so-called revival of socialism by antisocialists in the critical period.

The historical facts confirm that no revival of socialism was involved in the CSSR in 1968 but its disruption, in the spirit of anticommunist theories and concepts about the gradual erosion of socialism. Involved was the counterrevolutionary transformation of society, the liquidation of the working class' power and of all Marxist-Leninist principles. The treacherous nature of the counterrevolutionary activity in the CSSR consisted of disguising its antisocialist goals with spurious slogans of a struggle for socialism with a human face. Pseudovalues were presented as real values, nationalism and antisocialism as patriotism, anarchy as democracy and a return to capitalism as progress. No distortions of the destructive activity of the counterrevolutionary bloc of rightwing and antisocialist forces and no anticommunist legends about a "Prague Spring" can conceal the fact that the fraternal international assistance rendered by the socialist countries foiled the plans for reversing the CSSR's socialist system and prevented the counterrevolutionary forces from settling accounts in a bloody way. The international assistance made it possible to prevent the destruction of material values, saved a large number of human lives and enabled the Marxist-Leninist forces to lead our fatherland out of the critical situation and onto the path of a comprehensive dynamic development of socialism.

The "lessons from the critical development in the party and in the society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" provide a truthful explanation both of the causes of the deep social crisis and of the ways out of the given situation. The present comprehensive development and the results achieved in the CSSR are the best proof of the correctness of the CPCZ's present policy and of the significance of the international assistance of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

The transparent plan of anticommunist propaganda is to belittle and distort the present policy of the CPCZ and the successes our party and the entire society have achieved in its implementation and in overcoming the consequences of the critical situation. The goal of these anticommunist falsifications is to weaken our working peoples' pride in the results of building socialism, to weaken the peoples' socialist patriotism and to incite negative attitudes to socialism and to the CPCZ's present policy. The dissemination of various fabrications about our economic stagnation and the insolubility of the problems of our economy, our politics or culture, the fabrications about the alleged differences within the government and the CPCZ, and between the CPCZ and the people, as well as the dissemination of various myths about monetary reform, shopping sprees and so forth are designed to serve this goal. These fabrications are also designed to disrupt the conditions and the social security of the working people, to reduce the attractiveness of socialism and the CSSR's international authority and to distract the attention of the working people in the capitalist countries from a revolutionary battle for socialism.

The treacherous anticommunist propaganda which is attempting with cunning methods to attack and cast doubt on the international validity of Marxism-Leninism and the theory and practice of proletarian internationalism, also serves the disintegration of the international unity of the socialist community, of the international communist movement and of the national liberation movement. It passes this teaching off as outdated, obsolete and unsuitable for the contemporary revolutionary movement. Anticommunist ideologists are in inventing and disseminating revisionist, reformist and other anticommunist concepts of national or democratic socialism which make it possible to preserve contemporary capitalism and the exploitation of man by man.

Further, current theory of Eurocommunism is designed to serve as an instrument for casting doubt on the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, for fomenting nationalism and anti-Sovietism and for destroying the unity of the contemporary world's revolutionary forces.

By fomenting nationalism and anti-Sovietism, contemporary anticommunism strives to impair the international unity of the individual socialist countries; as far as the CSSR is concerned, it concentrates on the planned revival and fomentation of past nationalist vestiges and strives to impair the international unity of the Czech and Slovak nations and the other CSSR nationalities. For this reason it fabricates and construes some sort of substantial difference in the mentality and orientation of thought of the individual nations and nationalities, misuses their religious feelings and traditions, and distorts historical facts and events, as well as distorting the functioning of our socialist and political system and the CSSR's federal arrangement.

The authors of this anticommunist propaganda against the CSSR and the socialist countries are cunningly directing it in such a way as to give the impression that the Western powers are showing extraordinary concern for democratic and free development in the CSSR and the socialist countries, that they wish to see the lot and the life of the working people improved, that they are interested in eliminating the allegedly distorted democracy, freedom and sovereignty.

The intentionally directed slanderous campaign under the title of the defense of human rights is designed to contribute to these objectives. To this end, they are particularly exploiting the various slanderous pamphlets of dissidents and enemies of socialism who represent no one.

The contemporary representatives of imperialism and anticommunism realize that an open distortion and discrediting of the building efforts of the CSSR and the socialist countries, of the results of the CPCZ policy and of the entire teaching of Marxism-Leninism is unthinkable from the position of direct defense and praise of capitalism, which is in a profound crisis. Therefore, the anticommunist propaganda is being waged under the slogans of improving socialism. It psychologically influences feelings and attitudes and evokes the impression that the Western states want to encourage our people to struggle to improve the socialist system. However, in fact, it strives for the erosion, disparagement, weakening and disintegration of socialism, its economy, policy and the unity of the people in the CSSR and the socialist countries.

Their pharisaic words about the revival of socialism aim at fomenting opportunism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism, at the liquidation of Marxism-Leninism and its principles--particularly at the leading role of the CPCZ, proletarian and socialist internationalism, and at our alliance with the USSR and the socialist states.

Experience has taught us what lies behind the various anticommunist theories that contemporary imperialism offers, not only under the slogan of democratic socialism but also in the new wrapping that is called Eurocommunism. Dressing up anticommunism in the mantle of Eurocommunism or in the fashionable slogans of the struggle for human rights, democracy and sovereignty cannot disguise its counterrevolutionary plans. The reactionary countenance of contemporary imperialism is revealed in its aggressive plans, in the growth of militarism, as well as in the suppression of the communist, workers and national liberation movements of the nations of Africa, Asia and other continents.

Particularly at present it is necessary for CSSR citizens, as conscious socialist patriots and internationalists, to realize completely and be proud of the results and successes we have achieved in the past decades. No fabrications or falsifications of anticommunism must be allowed to bring about a political disorientation--on the contrary, the people must take the offensive in exposing the intentions and plans of contemporary anticommunism.

NEW CSSR ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT DISCUSSED

AU1314317 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 78 pl AU

[Editorial: "First Steps of an Experiment"]

[Excerpts] The comprehensive experiment of the control of efficiency and quality approved by the CSSR Government at the end of last year is an important part of a packet of measures designed to help the national economy function efficiently and concentrate on quality. The rules governing the experiment proceed from the tasks determined by the 15th congress, and are devised in such a way as to enable us in 12 economic-production units (VHJ) with 150 production enterprises, 9 trade and 21 research and design organizations to verify some new system solutions. The experiment concentrates primarily on three basic tasks: on emphasizing the 5-year plan's role in the management of the VHJ's, on raising the effectiveness and quality of all work and on creating the prerequisites for the VHJ to become the basic element of management in the sphere of cost accounting. Further, it must increase the interest in scientific-technical development, utilize the newly determined indexes, and--contrary to the existing system--it must perfect their structures while taking into account the final results of economic activity and the level of satisfying the all-social interest. In particular it must emphasize that which is simetimes forgotten: that the experiment simultaneously broadens the scope for the participation of the working people in management and opens new scope for their initiative.

It will make possible counter planning which the existing methods did not overly favor, it will stimulate the interest of those who compete for quality and reducing costs, and is of benefit to rationalization and cooperation between workers and technicians. Thus, aside from the economic aspects, it also has important political aspects.

Every experiment, figuratively speaking, is a step into the unknown, connected with searching and with certain risks. Fortunately, here as well we have someone to turn to for advice: the orientation of our experiment corresponds to efforts for the perfection of the planned management system in the USSR and other socialist countries. Much of that over which we would have to rack our brains has already been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union and willingly put at our disposal. The Soviet comrades have also offered materials generalizing their experience with perfecting management and planning in larger production units, which can be put to excellent use, particularly by our ministries of engineering.

The 2-day consultation of representatives of the experimenting VHJ's and of some enterprises with officials of the state committee for questions of the planned management of the national economy led by its chairman, CSR Finance Minister Comrade L. Ler, gave a hint about the course of the experiment.

As the most important element in this consultation, we can offer the finding that the leading economic workers of the VHJ's and enterprises understood the experiment and accepted it as an important party and state task. When they spoke about it, they did so in the sense of how to use it for the benefit of the cause. This is pleasing!

Directly responsible for the course of the experiment are the 12 VHJ's--but they do not operate in a vacuum. Their ties to the economy, with all the positive and negative aspects, continue. No one intends to create some sort of glasshouse conditions for the selected VHJ's, which would distort the course and results of the experiment. However, the leading VHJ workers justifiably demand that the experiment becomes a "res publica." This means that also the rest of the VHJ's and enterprises also take an interest in it, that they follow and support it, and assist in anything that would accelerate the process of perception and verification. Proven experience--even if only of a partial nature--can then be, and let us add must be, rapidly translated into practice. One also expects more of the theoretical front and economic propaganda, which, as CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Comrade J. Fojtik said in a discussion at the second congress of the CSSR Socialist Academy, produces more than a few papers describing how the economic mechanism functions or should function; but we miss in these papers the solution of important problems, particularly, as regards management, which must be connected with questions of the people's activity, with the utilization of the reserves, advantages and potential of the socialist economic system.

BRIEFS

CSSR-NIGERIA RELATIONS--CSSR Premier L. Strougal received Jaromir Vrla, CSSR ambassador to Nigeria, in Prague on 12 June. They discussed CSSR-Nigerian relations, particularly in the economic sphere. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 78 p 1 AU]

Bulgarian delegation arrives--A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, led by Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Politburo candidate member and minister of education, arrived for a 5-day visit in the CSSR on 12 June. During its stay the delegation will pay a visit to Prague's Charles University, attend a theater performance and visit Slovakia. [Sprague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

HOFFMANN DISCUSSES WESTERN ACCUSATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT IN ZAIRE

LD141148Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR's aid and support to the nationally liberated states and liberation movements of Africa should help the peoples of Africa tread their path to freedom and to the future on their own strength. This is stated by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, in an interview published on Wednesday in HORIZONT, the weekly foreign policy magazine which appears in Berlin.

Minister Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited several African countries in May at the head of a GDR military delegation. The delegation felt in all these countries the high regard enjoyed by the GDR, the SED and the party and state leadership, the minister states. The same can also be said with regard to the GDR National People's Army. "It is known that we educate our army personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism." National arrogance and racial vanity are alien to them.

During the past weeks, the main imperialist powers have turned to preparing for a concentrated attack on the progressive African states, minister Hoffman states, and adds: "The declarations and measures adopted at the recent NATO summit conference in Washington and the imperialist states' Paris conference on Africa can be interpreted in no other way. Using the excuse that the forces of the Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) operating in Shaba attacked from Angola and had been trained and led by Soviet, Cuban and GDR military officials, the U.S. and NATO strategists are not only preparing to set up an 'African peace force', but apparently are also preparing political, economic and military attacks against the progressive states and the liberation movement throughout all of Africa."

The minister continues: "I am not a prophet, but one cannot overestimate the economic influence of the imperialist states in Africa, and the greatest weakness of the young national states happens to be the difficult economic inheritance left them by colonialism and neocolonialism. This inheritance will not be removed very quickly without the help of friends."

The minister discusses the claims of Western mass media that the GDR is on the "warpath" in Africa, and says on this subject in part: "If one believes these insidious slanders, then there would be 10,000 members of the GDR's National People's Army operating in Africa, a stream of weapons would be flowing from the GDR into 23 African and Arab states, the action of the rebels in Shaba would have been planned in Berlin, and so on. It was even reported that the GDR military delegation had been to three Angolan military bases in eastern Angola and from there had fired the opening shot, so to speak."

Army General Hoffmann adds: "The NATO strategists and imperialist opinion-makers need this nonsense and its dissemination to explain to their peoples the new crimes which they are preparing against the peoples of Africa." In the same way, they needed the horror propaganda about the innumerable murders of whites in order to explain the paratroop invasion in Zaire. "The Foreign Legionnaires came as killers in the service of profits for international concerns," the minister states.

BERLINER ZEITUNG DENOUNCES NATO PLANS IN AFRICA

LD141518Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0600 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin: Africa is a burning issue in the international class confrontation with imperialism. This is stressed by BERLINER ZEITUNG on Wednesday in a commentary referring to Erich Honecker's report to the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee. "For on this continent," the paper continues--"now the fourth on which socialism is beginning to get a foothold--the imperialist forces are today particularly anxious to win back areas of exploitation and domination and to stabilize other positions which they still hold."

The paper refers to recent statements which include those by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown and by Western mass media, which say that Africa in general and Zaire in particular are of increasing importance to the imperialist states strategically and because of the valuable raw materials. It states: "It is because of nothing more than the economic interests of business--to be more accurate, the interests of profit--if NATO now permanently stations an intervention corps of the military bloc in Zaire."

BERLINER ZEITUNG continues in this connection: "More than this, under the demagogic slogan of 'Africa for the Africans', a permanent intervention force for operations in any African country they choose has meanwhile begun to be developed under the guidance of and with technological equipment from NATO. Even the dispatch of a 50,000-strong NATO contingent to protect the southern Rhodesian racist regime is being considered. Thus, when the profit and power interests of imperialism are in danger, its governments unscrupulously put their military power apparatus in motion. It then drops every guise of humaneness and of respecting the sovereignty of the peoples of Africa."

"However, there is not just the large-scale imperialist plot against freedom, national independence and social progress in Africa," the commentary continues. "The peoples of the continent who are fighting against neocolonialism and racism have reliable allies in the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba and the other fraternal socialist states who will support them energetically and effectively on the basis of proletarian internationalism."

WEEK OF FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

DW141035Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 11 Jun 78 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] Last week the economic talks conducted in Paris between the GDR and France attracted great attention. Important export and import contracts were signed. The French automobile corporation Citroen will deliver a plant to the GDR for the production of drive shafts for the GDR automobile industry. The plant, which will be built near Zwickau, involves several hundred million marks. It is a compensation deal. In return the GDR will deliver drive shafts from the new plant to the Citroen Corporation. These deliveries will cover the period 1981 to 1989.

The French Sekim Corporation, which is part of the Creusot-Loire group, will deliver a plant to the GDR for the production of aluminum foil.

The idea of compensation deals, which appears to be particularly advantageous in the present situation of the national economy, has lately been successfully applied in GDR foreign trade with Japan, the United States, the FRG and other capitalist states.

In the future the compensation deals will play an even greater role in our foreign trade. Naturally the normal exchange of goods, the individual export and import transactions, will not be neglected as a consequence.

Two years ago the GDR-French mixed commission set the goal of increasing the goods exchange between the two countries to between Fr4 and Fr5 million by 1980. The Paris negotiations show that this high target is being consistently pursued by both sides. It has now been agreed in Paris to increase GDR exports to France of machine tools, printing machines, plastics-processing machines, refrigerating equipment, scientific devices and textile machines, and chemical products and products of the metallurgical industry. Both sides are agreed to make above-average increase rates in the mutual goods exchange on the basis of long-term contracts. They are also agreed to intensify their efforts toward jointly appearing on their respective markets. The agreement on scientific-technical cooperation concluded between France and the GDR a year ago offers additional possibilities for cooperation advantageous to both sides.

The agreements concluded in Paris with Citroen and other French companies on the implementation of investment projects in the GDR automobile industry indicate that we are setting out to modernize our automobile industry and to enhance its capacity. Cooperation in this field is not one-sided. The French automobile industry will also take over technological processes from the GDR. We may say that the delegation headed by Guenter Mittag in Paris is bringing important results home and has given an impulse to the economic relations between France and the GDR.

Interesting developments have occurred with other capitalist states as well. Thus, the Days of the GDR Economy recently held in the United States led to new business contacts. Last week a delegation of U.S. technologists and data-processing specialists was in Berlin and carried out an information program on process control. Minister Kleiber conducted successful economic negotiations in Syria last week. Between the GDR and Syria, too, the goods exchange is increasing considerably. At the same time GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle was in Sri Lanka. He returned to Berlin Thursday with an agreement on the enhancement of the goods exchange between the two countries.

If we take a look at these foreign-trade activities of 1 week, we may well say that the GDR is not idle in regard to the foreign economic tasks. Every effort is made to cope with these complicated problems. This can be done, of course, only because the strength and potential of our economy have increased considerably in the past few years. Today, the GDR does have something to offer.

MORE ON STOPH TOAST AT RECEPTION FOR GDR TEACHERS

AU1411337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Toast by Politburo member Willi Stoph, deputy State Council chairman, at State Council reception in Berlin for meritorious teachers on 12 June]

[Excerpt] To guarantee our children, families and all citizens a life in peace, freedom and social security is among our highest ideals as communists. This is the declared aim of our policy.

We are firmly determined to continue to pursue the road adopted in Helsinki of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, the road of security and cooperation, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. At the same time we do not overlook the fact that the enemies of progress are making increased efforts to torpedo this policy, which is in line with the vital interests of the peoples. What is more, they slander socialism and, disregarding international law, interfere in our affairs.

We will also give them the rebuff they deserve in the future.

Our policy is aimed at making political detente lasting and irreversible and at supplementing it with military disarmament measures. This is why we are doing everything to safeguard the revolutionary achievements, to reliably protect socialism and the people's peaceful work. This has again been declared by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the Politburo report to the eighth session of the Central Committee.

FEDERAL CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT RECEIVES GDR REPRESENTATIVE

LD141914Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Ambassador Dr Michael Kohl, the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, was received today by Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG. They discussed questions of common interest.

SINDERMANN LEADS DISCUSSION GROUP IN GERA

LD150622Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A working group from the State Council today discussed in Gera the close links between people's representative bodies and the working people with the chairmen of permanent commissions from kreis and municipal assemblies from the Bezirk of Gera, Erfurt and Karl-Marx-Stadt. In a lively exchange of ideas of the working group led by Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, it was noted that the socialist social system provides all citizens with scope for creative development and needs their active cooperation.

FINNISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR ENVOY

LD141854Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--The president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kekkonen, today received GDR Ambassador to Finland Dr Hermann Schwiesau for his farewell visit. President Kekkonen praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Finland and advocated that they be developed further on an all-round basis. He spoke very admiringly about the results of his state visit to the GDR last September. He requested that his best greetings be conveyed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

LAZAR RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY PREMIER RAUCHFUSS

LD141640Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received GDR Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss, who is taking part in the session of the Hungarian-GDR economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee in Budapest. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai was also present at the exchange of views.

APRO RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU150849Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apro has received the official Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who is visiting Hungary.

HUNGARIAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS CONFER ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD142134Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade, has conferred in Moscow with S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on economic and technical cooperation between Hungary and the USSR and on other tasks.

MAGYAR NEMZET SEES NEW HOPE AT MBFR TALKS

LD141132Y Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

"Comprehensive Initiative"--MTI headline

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI--The Wednesday issue of MAGYAR NEMZET carries an article under the above title on the Vienna arms limitation talks. The daily emphasizes:

"New hope has emerged at this important negotiation forum of the arms cuts talks. Four socialist countries--Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and the Soviet Union--have submitted a comprehensive proposal to the arms and troops cuts talks in Vienna. It would be highly necessary to provide some proof that it is possible to progress in the difficult terrain of military issues." "In order to promote agreement," MAGYAR NEMZET writes, "the new proposal accedes to considering the land troops only and the kinds of arms named in the April 19 proposal of the Western party. The stance of the socialist countries claiming that all countries should reduce both their national armies and the foreign troops stationed on their territories by similar proportions, has not changed since the very beginning. The arms limitation proposal of the four socialist countries was timed well. UN's extraordinary disarmament session is running and the world's attention is gradually focused on this problem. On the other hand, however, international atmosphere has decidedly cooled down and simultaneously NATO has launched a bigger than ever armament campaign," MAGYAR NEMZET says, adding:" There are two points of the disarmament front-line where breakthrough can come into question and is imaginable within a short time. The one is the Soviet-American negotiation on the limitation of strategic arms, and the second is Vienna. It is true that the two differ in size as the signing of SALT would equal a world political turn, while the Vienna success would improve the atmosphere in Europe. Still the latter would give fresh confidence to those who believe that the present terrific speed of the arms race can be reduced," opines the Budapest daily.

GIEREK MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE OP LEADER CUNHAL

LD141824Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met in Warsaw today with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee. Jorge Araujo, secretary of the Central Committee, accompanied the PCP leader. The meeting was also attended on the Polish side by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the Central Committee; and Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation Edward Gierek told Alvaro Cunhal about the work of the PZPR, about Poland's social and economic development and about the good progress made in the implementation of the Seventh PZPR Congress resolutions. Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the main directions of the work done by the PCP and about the development of the situation in his country. The leaders of the two parties also exchanged views on certain current questions dealing with the struggle for the preservation, consolidation and widening of the process of detente in Europe and the rest of the world, with the slowing down of the arms race, with the sovereign rights of peoples and with social progress. They stressed the efforts both parties are making to further strengthen the ideological unity and cooperation of the international communist and workers movement. The talks also dealt with the satisfactory development of relations between Poland and Portugal. Both leaders expressed their desire for the continued broadening of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in all spheres of life.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, confirmed the uniformity of views on all fundamental questions and the striving for closer contacts between the two parties.

GIEREK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARISTOV

LD141712Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, today.

SINGAPORE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO JABLONSKI

LD141953Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, at an audience in Belweder Palace today received Joseph Francis Conceicao, ambassador of the Republic of Singapore, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony the ambassador was received in a private audience.

GRUDZIEN CHAIRS KATOWICE VOIVODISHIP MEETING

LD141944Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The voivodship people's council met in Katowice today to discuss the implementation of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the region in the first 5 months of this year.

The discussion was chaired by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the party voivodship committee and chairman of the Katowice Voivodship People's Council.

In connection with the resignation of Stanislav Kiermaszek, the present voivode of Katowice, who resigned on health grounds, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled him from his post and appointed Zdzislaw Legomski, member of the party Central Committee, Sejm deputy and currently secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice.

FORMER UNION OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

LD1401336Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A trial of a group of former employees and activists of the Polish Motor and Water Union has ended at the voivodship court in Warsaw. They were accused of misappropriation of over Zl.7 million by organizing fictitious sports events, receiving payments for patents issued and producing false bills for travel expenses.

The court sentenced Tadeusz Kowalewski, former general secretary and the head of the office of the union, to 12 years imprisonment; Teresa Sielska, the former head of technical and organizational affairs and cashier, to 10 years; Stefan Komar, the former member of the head office of the union and the union's delegate for the Voivodship of Zielona Gora, to 7 years; Henryk Wesolowski, the former general secretary, to 4 years; and Danuta [name indistinct], former head of the home defense league club in Nowa Sol, to 2 years 4 months imprisonment. The court also imposed high fines. The sentence is to be confirmed.

BRIEFS

CSSR AMBASSADOR IN KATOWICE--PAP--On 8 June Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, met with CSSR ambassador to Poland, Jindrich Rehorek, and informed the latter about major questions concerning the socioeconomic development of Katowice Voivodship and about the activity of the Voivodship's party organization. Much attention was paid to all-round Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation and to the role of the industrial region in its favorable development. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

CSSR DELEGATION IN POLAND--PAP--A delegation of the CSSR Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, headed by Deputy Minister Jaroslav Havelka, visited Poland recently to study Polish experience in social policy. The delegation consulted the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Security and the Institute for Labor and Social Affairs, had talks in the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, in the Secretariat of the Government Commission for Statistics and in the Family Planning Society. The delegation was received by T. Rudolf, minister of labor, wages and social security. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Democratic Party which visited Belgium under Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, had talks with the leaders of the Belgian political parties, toured Ghent, Ostend, Bruges and other cities, and was received by Chairman of the Belgian Parliament Edmond Leburton. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

Queen Elizabeth Hosts Banquet

AU1412457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 14 [illegible]

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 14/6/1978--In the evening of the first day of the visit to Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a state banquet in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, at the Buckingham Palace.

Before the banquet, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu have their photograph taken together with Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh in the white drawing-room.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister to the presidency of the republic, head of the group of advisers to the president, Ion Avram, minister of machine-building, and the other officials who accompany the Romanian head of state.

Attending were also Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Prince Charles of Wales, Princess Anne, Princess Margaret, the Duke and the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gluucester, and other members of the royal family, as well as Prime Minister James Callaghan, Lord President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Commons Michael Foot, Lord Chancellor Elwyn Jones, the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs David Owen, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, the secretary of state for home department Merlyn Rees, lord privy seal and lord high chancellor, Frederick Peart.

The guests also included Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords, the lord mayors of the City and of the City of Westminster, high-ranking officers, other British officials and heads of diplomatic missions.

During the banquet, Queen Elizabeth II raised a toast. Answered President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Raises Toast

AU1411104Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 13 June banquet given in London by Queen Elizabeth II]

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 14/6/1978--Expressing his and his wife's keenest thanks for the hospitable reception, for the cordial ambience in which the state visit to Britain is taking place, President Ceausescu addressed warm greetings and best wishes to Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, and, to the British people, a message of friendship and sincere wish of collaboration from the Romanian people.

Then, Romania's president said among others: The links between Romania and Great Britain have ancient roots and rich traditions since the time of the Roman Empire. Over the years, the contacts and exchanges between our peoples continued developing. I would mention thus the presence of British knights in the camp of Romanian Prince Mircea the Old--during the fights at the end of the 14th century against the Ottoman domination, for liberty and independence--as also the goods exchanges between our peoples already since the 16th century.

Later, simultaneously with the achievement of the union of the Romanian principalities and the formation of the Romanian unitary national state, ever closer relations of collaboration were established and developed between our countries.

Today, there are broad economic, technical, scientific and cultural-artistic relations between Romania and Great Britain, their collaboration amplifies ever more in international life.

Our present visit is a telling expression of the good Romanian-British relations as also of the joint wish to confer on them a continually ascending course. We are convinced that the many-sided development of the collaboration between Romania and Great Britain grounded on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage--principles written down in the joint Romanian-British declaration of 1975--corresponds fully to our peoples' interests, going down, at the same time, as a concrete contribution to the cause of security and cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world. Based on these principles, in the future too, the Romanian-British relations will undoubtedly offer, in the context of present-day world, a live example of relations between two states with differing social systems, willing to live in understanding and friendship.

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 14 June carries on pages 1 and 3 the 1,000-word text of President Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at the June 13 Banquet, which includes the following passage at this point: "Engaged in the vast construction of socialist society, Romania is making efforts to rapidly develop its industry, to modernize agriculture, to develop education, science and culture, to continuously raise the masses' living standard and to consolidate the fatherland's independence and sovereignty."]

Our visit to Great Britain takes place in an epoch of deep-going national and social changes all over the world, of an ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to live free and sovereign, to collaborate in a climate of peace and good understanding. Mankind presents today an extremely diverse and complex picture. There are countries with differing social systems, with a very advanced economy, and lagging countries, there still are peoples fighting to become free and independent nations. Likewise, we live the era of the most impetuous assertion of the world revolution in science and technology, of knowledge, of the manifestation of the wonderful creative power of human genius. It is natural that in this international framework, the peoples, the whole mankind seek arduously ways of rapprochement and understanding, of peaceful cooperation.

For us, the Europeans, the implementation of disarmament on this continent is primordial, where the biggest military forces known in history are concentrated and where two devastating world wars broke out in the course of half a century.

All peoples are also concerned with liquidating every [as received] military clashes, conflicts and states of tension, with putting an end to the arms race, with passing to general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. The eradication of underdevelopment affecting the greatest part of the globe, the engineering of a new international economic and political order founded on relations of full equity among nations are an essential demand of the world evolution.

In view of a just and durable settlement of these questions it is necessary for all states to participate actively in international life as also for them to intensify collaboration in all domains, to broaden the exchange of material and spiritual assets, deepen mutual knowledge in great social, cultural and artistic creations--setting out from the truth that each people, irrespective of size, makes an original contribution to the world civilization treasure.

Cooperating in this, Romania and Great Britain will make a constructive contribution to the evolution of international life, to the cause of peoples' independence, world peace and security.

[Here the SCINTEIA version adds: "In the wish that our visit to your country will mark a new moment in the development of Romanian-British relations on both the bilateral and international level, in the interests of the two peoples, and of the cause of general understanding and peace, I invite you to raise a toast to: The health of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and of His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh! To the prosperity and happiness of the British people! To Romanian-British friendship and cooperation! To the health of you all!"

Ceausescu, Callaghan Begin Talks

AU141745Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister of Great Britain James Callaghan began official talks this morning, at 10 Downing Street, the residence of the British prime minister. The summit talks dealt both with the development of bilateral relations and with problems facing mankind and pointed out the common desire to continue to develop mutual relations and cooperation in the international life. The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan continued this afternoon.

At the conclusion of the first part of the official Romanian-British talks, Prime Minister James Callaghan gave a lunch in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on behalf of her majesty's government. The lunch, which took place in the reception room of the official residence of British prime ministers at 10 Downing Street, was attended by officials accompanying the Romanian head of state in his current visit. Members of the British Cabinet and Parliament as well as other politicians and public figures also took part. During the lunch, which took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Prime Minister James Callaghan and Presiden Nicolae Ceausescu raised toasts.

Ceuasescu Receives Ambassadors

AU150854Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 14/6/1978--On June 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at St. James Palace high commissioners of commonwealth countries and ambassadors accredited in London.

Numerous ambassadors extended cordial greetings from the heads of the respective states to President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with those present.

Receives Trade Secretary Dell

AU150855Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 14/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade, at Buckingham Palace, on June 14.

While pointing out the positive evolution of the relations on collaboration between the two countries, the wish was expressed to further develop and diversify the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation in various domains of common interest, for which wide possibilities exist.

Stress was laid on the fact that the development of the Romanian-British relations based on the new principles of equality, mutual respect and advantage is beneficial to both countries and peoples and also to the cause of peace and understanding internationally.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

AU150847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei will pay an official visit to Switzerland 22-23 June this year at the invitation of Pierre Graber, head of the Federal Political Affairs Department.

ROMANIAN-CANADIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT RATIFIED

AU141517Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The ratification instruments of the agreement on cooperation in developing and using nuclear energy for useful purposes, signed in Ottawa on 24 October 1977 between our government and the Canadian Government, were exchanged today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GOVERNOR OF ISTANBUL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU141150Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Summary]--A delegation of the city of Istanbul led by its governor Ihsan Tekin arrived in Bucharest 12 June on a visit at the invitation of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council. The guests were welcomed at Otopeni Airport by Ion Dinca, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, and other officials. Nahit Ozgur, Turkish ambassador to Bucharest, was present at the airport.

Received by Manescu

AU150859Y Bucharest AGEPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/6/1978--Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on June 14 the delegation of Istanbul city, led by Ihsan Tekin, governor of the city, now visiting Romania.

The good relations established between Romania and Turkey were outlined during the interview, and the possibilities of amplifying the bilateral collaboration and cooperation to the benefit of both countries and peoples were emphasized.

MANESCU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD081038Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 8, (TANJUG)--Romania's Premier Manea Manescu has received Trifun Nikolic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Romania.

In the ensuing friendly talk of some length, Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in all spheres were evaluated as positive and both sides expressed the wish for their further promotion and intensification.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU0411914Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has received Romania's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian people's Republic, Constantin Mindreanu, who presented his credentials.

The two sides effected a cordial exchange of friendly messages between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. After the accreditation ceremony, the chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium had a cordial talk with the Romanian ambassador.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION--On June 9, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of the Yugoslav Union of Socialist Youth [USY] led by Azem Vlasi, chairman of the USY Confederation, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UTC]. The two sides discussed ways of developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. The meeting was attended by Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee, and Nicu Ceausescu, Radu Enache and Ion Sasu, secretaries of the UTC Central Committee, as well as Yugoslav ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

VISIT BY BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of BCP aktivists led by P.A. Pirvanov, deputy department head at the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to our country for an exchange of experience on 5-9 June. The guests had talks at ministries and at the Bucharest and Constanta Party Committees, and toured economic and sociocultural establishments in the capital and in Constanta County. On June 10 the delegation was received by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian Jun 78 p 5 AU]

VISIT BY GDR DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, a delegation of aktivists of the GDR Workers-Peasants Inspectorate Committee, led by Vice Chairman Heinz Kittner visited Romania on 5-10 June for an exchange of experience. The guests toured economic and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Constanta, and had talks at various economic and party bodies. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Dimitrov Komsomol from the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol, arrived in our country 12 June to participate in a friendly meeting between members of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania [UTC] and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Komsomol. First Secretary of the UTC Central Committee Ion Traian Stefanescu, Constanta County Party Committee Secretary Ion Dinu and other UTC Central Committee members and Constanta young people welcomed the Bulgarian youth delegation at the Negru Voda border point. The friendly meeting began with a visit to a state agricultural enterprise in Topraisar. The Bulgarian delegation then met with young brigade members of the youth national work site of the Danube-Black Sea canal. The friendly meeting continues. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

TITO RECEIVES INDIAN LOWER HOUSE SPEAKER HEGDE

LD141518Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--In Brioni today, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received K.S. Hegde, speaker of the Indian lower house and head of an Indian parliamentary delegation, and had a long friendly talk with him.

During their meeting K.S. Hegde informed President Tito on the current situation in India and stressed the close friendly cooperation between the two countries in the nonalined movement, in the international organizations and in bilateral cooperation.

President Tito stressed the importance of the further promotion of traditional friendly Yugoslav-Indian relations. President Tito stressed the need for nonalined countries to be active, to vigorously resist the attempts to divide them and consistently to apply the basic principles of nonalinement the value of which has been confirmed by the experience of the world over a number of years. This orientation is in the interest of both the independence of nonalined countries, consolidation of their action capability and basic orientation of the movement, and in the interest of the stability, confidence and cooperation within the broader international community.

The nonalined movement is today an acknowledged factor in building better relations in the world. This places serious responsibilities before all nonalined countries and requires constant consolidation of their unity and solidarity. In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance which Yugoslavia, India and other nonalined countries attached to the July nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Reference was made during the meeting to the difficulties encountered by the spread of the process of detente, to the activities which have to be undertaken to consolidate reciprocal trust of the most responsible factors in international relations, to the alarming situation in individual regions of Africa and to some other topical issues.

The conversation was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly: Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet to the president of the republic, and by Indian Ambassador in Belgrade Natarayan Krishnan.

DOLANC STRESSES NATIONAL STABILITY, DEVELOPMENT

AU141825Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Second and last part of TANJUG report on MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA article by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: "Dolanc: Stability in Continuity and Dynamic Development"]

[Text] We can emphasize with satisfaction and pride that, thanks to the development of the socialist system of self-management as the universal system of our society, Yugoslavia is approaching that level of development of social consciousness and social relations as a whole at which our citizens are more and more taking power into their own hands and control their own fate, Stane Dolanc writes in the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

It is clear that in this connection the congress will devote considerable attention to the SAWP which represents a broad political organization and political basis of our society. The Socialist Alliance must increasingly assert itself as the organization in which all the political and social dilemmas appearing in the process of development on the basis of the society's self-management will be resolved in a self-managing manner. All those in favor of socialism and of socialist self-management must participate in the Socialist Alliance, regardless of whether they fully agree with the program of the League of Communists or not, regardless even of whether they may have a different outlook on the world and whether they agree in all aspects with some ideological-political views of the League of Communists.

At its 30th session the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the study of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," as the platform for the preparation of documents and views of the 11th congress.

The question of the multitude, that is, of pluralism of self-managing interests, evoked the greatest interest in this connection. This multitude of interests has existed and continues to exist. Comrade Kardelj essentially theoretically generalized the practice occurring in our country at various stages of development of the society and, agreeing with the results of this research, the LCY Presidium called attention to the fact that the multitude of interests results from the structure of the society, from its democratic character, from the fact that the different subjective factors of this society express different interests which are essentially self-managing and socialist which is the most important thing for us, Dolanc continues.

An enormous majority of these different interests is justified and therefore the only question that we face in this connection is whether, considering the level of development of the society's material basis, we are in a position to realize all these different interests, Stane Dolanc further writes.

We recognize the fact that we are now as yet able to fully realize all this and that therefore we must constantly strive to realize as many of these interests as possible within a definite time and to constantly seek that interest which at any given time appears the most justified and the fulfillment of which is the most necessary and most urgent, in other words, that interest which is closest to the general social interest. In this connection I do not have in mind some kind of abstract social interest but rather quite concrete needs resulting from the political and economic situation of the society in which we live. This is not a question of any kind of a political pluralism which some people fear. This is also not a question of any indication that, recognizing the existence of the multitude of self-managing socialist interests, the League of Communists would renounce its leading role, leaving the further progress of the development of our society to some kind of an automatism.

The congress will also thoroughly discuss the questions concerning the international political situation, the situation in the international workers movement, the role and development of the policy of nonalinement at the present time as well as the international relations and contacts which the League of Communists is developing with many other political parties and movements in the world. Regardless of the fact that our positions are known, the Congress will clearly determine its attitude toward all major events within the processes taking place on the international scene.

We shall clearly state our views, among other things, also in relation to the situation in the international workers movement, proceeding from the fact that the relations between parties and movements in the world are more and more based on the principles of independence, noninterference in the internal affairs and responsibility before one's own workers class and people, Dolanc emphasizes.

It is only on these principles that it is possible under contemporary conditions to build the voluntary cooperation and internationalist solidarity of the workers class of the individual countries and other progressive social and political forces on the basis of equality and of mutual understanding and respect for different interests, opinions and positions. The LCY will further continue to strive to strengthen the independence and autonomy of parties and for democratic principles in their mutual relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. We will further continue to resolutely oppose all forms of any exclusiveness, all acts of attaching labels and of arbitration and any proclamation of one's own experience in the building of socialism as universally valid. We shall promote everything which confirms the equality of [different] roads and forms of the struggle for socialism, which expresses the wealth of socialist ideas and practice and which contributes to a quicker and fuller development of Marxist thinking and of socialism in the world.

The 11th congress will review the results of the road traversed to make it possible to use this experience in the coming period. We have achieved great results. In material development alone, let us say, we have increased the wealth of society by one-fourth and achieved a number of other successes. However, I would put in the first place the already mentioned fact that we are one of the most stable societies in Europe and the world. Despite everything said about us at times, the fact is Yugoslavia has passed through the last 4 years without any major conflict or political or economic problem. We have succeeded in preserving a continuity and a dynamic political and economic development of society.

Our citizens know this and for this reason they feel increasingly more deeply that a society such as the Yugoslav society, a socialist society built on self-management, guarantees their social and national prosperity, Stane Dolanc points out in conclusion.

BELGRADE COMMENTS ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS, NONALINEMENT

AU142130Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 11th LCY Congress Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has granted an interview to the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA which publishes it in its latest issue.

Discussing preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, Stane Dolanc also pointed out in this interview that the policy of nonalinement represents an essential orientation of Yugoslavia and some 100 other countries. The theses for the 11th LCY Congress state that on its road to the liberation of man from all pressures nonalinement is encountering difficulties because it does not suit the policy of those forces which want hegemony and (?domination over) people. Cedomir Vuckovic comments on this topic:

The fifth summit conference of nonalined countries in Colombo in 1976 perhaps represented an action achievement of the greatest scope for the movement of nonalinement. This meeting destroyed the thesis of those who are not inclined favorably to nonalinement that the star of nonalinement is allegedly dimming; and these same forces precisely aspired to dividing nonalinement on the ideological or some other basis, to watering it down and to fettering its actions. But in the meantime nonalinement has further continued to clear the roads to realizing its principles and actions, to strengthening the unity of the movement, among other things, also in the struggle for the new economic system and, at the same time, it has contributed together with other progressive forces of the world to strengthening the belief that peace is indivisible.

[Word indistinct] result and, it can be said, a new moral victory of the principle of nonalinement is also the present special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament the initiators of which are President Tito, Yugoslavia and all nonalined countries. The meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries held in Havana recently confirmed the determination of the countries belonging to the movement to continue to strengther the internal cohesion of this great group of states and to struggle for peaceful overcoming of all mutual and international disputes. It was from the speaker's stands of both of these important meetings that the world again heard the peace-loving messages of the countries which have contributed by their practical actions to preserving world peace and which are continuing to move along the same road with even greater determination.

Many people in the world--and it does not matter in what communities and at which meridians--ask at times whence the movement of nonalinement has such a strength that it is able to resist all pressures and attacks on the individual countries. The answer is clear and can be found in the theses for the 11th LCY Congress. It is precisely because it has become stronger and more important that the movement of nonalinement is more exposed to the pressures from the forces which see in the policy of nonalinement a threat to their interests. These forces strive to neutralize the activity of nonalined countries and to place the movement and the individual nonalined countries as well as their actions in the service of their own interests. These intensified pressures have made even more current the need for a united resistance of nonalined countries against all attempts to divide the movement from within and to break it up on the basis of ideological, political, religious or regional questions and thereby to reduce or weaken its role.

Today this is done by one of the bloc communities under the guise of the slogan of rescuing the economy of Zaire; but it is not said from whom and for whom this economy is to be rescued. In the past the very same thing was tried by the other bloc community, naturally, in relation to another country in the movement of nonalinement, a country which has an internal regime that is closer to this bloc community. Thus the blocs have started to discover Africa, a continent which is--and this must be repeated--almost entirely in the movement of nonalinement. Perhaps herein also lies the answer to these bloc interventions on this continent: The Africans will nevertheless know how to prove themselves one again and to make it clear that Africa belongs only to them and that they do not want anyone's patronage.

It is in this sense that preparations are now in progress for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of all nonalined countries which will be held in Belgrade next month as well as for the sixth conference of nonalined countries which will be held in Havana next year.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES DETERIORATION IN SOVIET-U.S. TIES

LD141946Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Is the front of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation in Europe and Africa expanding or contracting following the latest Soviet initiative on the reduction of military forces in central Europe? Milika Sundic comments:

The latest Soviet proposal on the reduction of military forces in central Europe--on which talks have been held between two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, for a very long time without much success--will perhaps contribute toward the reduction of the growing, and at the same time worrying, tension in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We say perhaps, because it is still not known how the Western countries will react to the Soviet proposal which, according to some assessments, only partly meets their demands. This is a question of which of the two military blocs enjoys an advantage as regards the balance of military forces in central Europe and of the entirely opposite ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union approach this problem.

It goes without saying that the basis of these differences is the mistrust between the two superpowers, mistrust which has recently reached its peak, although the Vienna talks have had virtually no influence whatever on the present deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations. It is a question of a deeper crisis which extends beyond the European Continent and thus also affects aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations which are separate from the complex of East-West relations.

It cannot, of course, be said even now that there are no chances for Soviet-U.S. agreement in the negotiations on the reduction of strategic and nuclear arms and as regards outer space. The aim of the Soviet proposal on the reduction of military forces in central Europe, which also contains considerable concessions to the West, consists perhaps precisely in not entirely jeopardizing Soviet-U.S. dialog on major matters. The latest exacerbation of relations with China, to which the same intentions are imputed which China imputes to the Soviet Union and the United States, should also serve this purpose, the only difference being that China--as distinct from the United States and the Soviet Union--does not have a single soldier in any other country.

The United States has always attached greater significance to relations with the Soviet Union than with China, but not at any price. The expansion of the conflict between the two big socialist countries suits the United States, both in the ideological and in the military sense, but it would not enter into an alliance with either of them against the other. After all, there is no proof that the fact that its allies in Western Europe and Japan maintain good relations with China, bothers the United States too much; at least not for the time being.

As regards the countries of South Asia, which the Soviet Union is warning about the Chinese danger, this can, at least for the time being, only influence Vietnamese-Chinese and Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations.

What, however, remains unclear is why the Soviet Union is accusing China of war preparations and why it is expanding the front of its conflict with Peking at a time when relations with the United States are becoming sharper. This could mean that Moscow does not believe that the tension in relations with the United States will soon calm down and is therefore letting both China and the United States know that the exacerbation of the international situation does not affect it more than it does them; or does Moscow, nevertheless, perhaps believe that President Carter will change its attitude toward Moscow and that there are prospects for the dialog to be continued?

Informed observers, however, maintain that the process of bloc confrontation in Africa has only just begun, that accounts have not been settled and that Europe too, in one way or another, will have to pay the price for Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

The promise of the United States not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries which are not members of the opposite camp does not seem at all coincidental. This statement is not without significance but it has evidently not been made only with the intention of making it the first step against the use of nuclear weapons in general but of warning third countries to bear in mind the possible consequences, should they link themselves in any way whatever with the opposite bloc. If this is so, it means that the United States expects, as does perhaps the Soviet Union, that the existing tension in the world will last for some time yet. Such bloc calculations are, as always, without any logic, because they are, as usual, made at the expense of others.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Hodza Receives PDRY Ambassador

LD142056Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who handed him his credentials. Ambassador Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali passed on greetings and best wishes from Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, and the government and people of the PDRY for President Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the people of Yugoslavia.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali said that the PDRY is striving with all its strength to contribute to resolving problems of both an Arab and international nature. In this, the ambassador stressed, the policy of the PDRY is based on the well-known principles of the nonalined policy. He said that the PDRY highly appreciates the stands of friendly Yugoslavia on the problems of the Arab nation, particularly the Palestine problem, and the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Fadil Hodza, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, passed on greetings from President Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, and to the government and the people of the PDRY. Yugoslavia and the PDRY, he stressed, are linked by good relations which are based on mutual understanding, mutual respect and the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world. He said that Yugoslavia will make its full contribution to the enrichment of bilateral cooperation in every sphere of joint interest.

Fadil Hodza said that it is natural that Yugoslavia and Yemen, both of which have orientated themselves toward socialist development in the domestic sphere and toward nonalinement in the sphere of foreign relations, have relied on each other's close cooperation in the area of broader international relations. This cooperation assumed--in present-day conditions--particular significance because both countries equally share the concern about the existence of numerous negative phenomena as well as new problems and difficulties in international relations. Fadil Hodza stressed that joint efforts by all progressive and democratic forces in the world, and particularly no non-alined countries, are, therefore, all the more necessary in order to overcome difficulties and to continue to change the existing inequitable political and economic conditions in the world.

Hodza Receives Ugandan Envoy

LD142026Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 14, (TANJUG)--While presenting his credentials today to Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza, the newly appointed ambassador of Uganda to Yugoslavia, Elly Oseni, noted that Uganda's cooperation with Yugoslavia considerably contributes to the development of his country.

Yugoslavia, as (?a founder-member) of the non-aligned movement, has become a symbol of independence and freedom, which causes respect of the people of Uganda, said Ambassador Elly Oseni. He stressed that Uganda, the same as many African third world countries, is inspired by the example of Yugoslavia and resolutely adheres to the principles of non-alignment and respect for the national independence and integrity of all countries. Uganda points with admiration to Yugoslavia's increasing assistance to combatants against the racial and colonial domination in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

The vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia noted traditionally good, friendly and stable relations and cooperation [word indistinct] (?remains) between Yugoslavia and Uganda.

In noting that the policy of non-alignment provides a broad platform and constant inspiration of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda at the broadest international level, Fadil Hodza stressed that such cooperation gains in importance today as difficulties in world relations increase, including armed clashes among certain non-aligned countries.

Yugoslavia has always supported the independence and freedom of African countries and peoples, as well as their inalienable right to be the masters of their own destiny and to sovereignly dispose of natural resources and potentials for their own economic development and progress, said Fadil Hodza.

Yugoslavia holds that the Organization of African Unity should be the main factor in the struggle for settling the problems and difficulties on the African Continent without outside interference, said Fadil Hodza, it is necessary for the non-aligned movement to be well capacitated for the effective and consistent support of the main, long-term and vital goals and interests adopted and built-in the political platform and principles of the movement. It is in this that Yugoslavia sees the main responsibility of the coming full-ministerial non-aligned conference in Belgrade.

Blazevic Attends Officers Conference

LD141858Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The Federation of Reserve Officers of Croatia has proved itself over the past 4 years through its activity as a significant subject in the building of self-managing socialist relations, making at the same time a significant contribution to the realization of the policy of the League of Communists.

During the past term of work, the Federation of Reserve Officers of Croatia has devoted exceptional attention to the ideopolitical training of its members and the strengthening of their class awareness, as well as to their active and creative involvement in all the processes in our society.

This assessment was voiced at today's third election conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers, whose work was attended, apart from delegates from all the parts of the republic and guests from all the social republic and autonomous provinces, by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Marijan Cvatkovic, president of the republican conference of SAWP of Croatia; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee; Hamdija Omanovic, president of the Federal Board of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

Speaking about the activity of the Federation of Reserve Officers and its organs over the past 4 years and about further tasks, Col Gen Milan Kupresanin, president of the republican board of the Federation of Reserve Officers, noted that this extensive activity had helped both organizations and individuals to achieve a greater degree of political affirmation than ever before and thus lay the foundations for the further intensification of their activity in connection with the essential aspects of the work on the implementation of the LCY's program. Apart from this, qualitatively better results had been achieved in the field of military training and specialization, so that reserve officers were also more and more successful in meeting the obligations arising from their military duties.

Addressing those attending the conference, Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, stressed that it was a fundamental and permanent task of the Federation of Reserve Officers to work, within the framework of the efforts being made by all the working people, for the realization of the aspirations of our self-managing socialist society.

After adopting amendments and addenda to the statute and approving the work of the Federation of Reserve Officers and its organs in the past period, the conference elected Lt Col Gen Milorad Miscevic the new president, Milan Benc vice president and Milan Jagec secretary of the republican board of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Croatia.

KOSTA NADJ DISCUSSES BULGARIAN CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA, SERBIA

LD061716Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, June 6 (TANJUG)--Only Bulgarians can live in Bulgaria, according to the positions maintained by politicans in that country, and this most reactionary concept also gives rise to Bulgarian territorial claims towards two Yugoslav constituent republics; Macedonia and Serbia, stated General of the Army Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation War Veterans Associations, in Skopje today.

Addressing the annual assembly of the Macedonian veterans' association in the Macedonian capital, General Nadj recalled that the Yugoslav veterans very well remember the statement by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee in November 1944 that "the Bulgarian communists make it known that the Bulgarian party and people most warmly welcome the new Macedonian state", because "the ideals of Macedonians--a free, united Macedonia--are being resolutely implemented for the first time with the creation of the free Macedonian state within the federative Yugoslavia".

This position has been denied by Bulgarians on numberless occasions since, General Nadj said, greater Bulgaria hegemonism is being expressed on the basis of most irresponsible historical (?forgeries). It is regrettable, he said, that such a policy has been advocated not only by Bulgarian bourgeois politicians and historians but by those who hide behind the phases about (?modern internationalism). Essentially, this internationalism is identical to the greater Bulgarian internationalism of 1941, when Bulgarian communists accepted the occupation of Macedonia by the fascist units of their country as an unchangeable fact.

General Nadj recalled the four-year freedom struggle of the Macedonian people and the crimes committed by the Bulgarian invaders in Macedonia. Following Bulgaria's surrender, its troops changed colour but not also their occupation interest.

In attacking Macedonia, General Nadj said, the ideologists of greater Bulgarian chauvinism forget that nations are not created on paper or by declaring a whole people to belong to another--in this case Bulgarian.

Bulgarians now speak of the "greatness" of their participation in the Yugoslav liberation war. This is not only a historic forgery but also expression of a deliberate offensive against the Macedonian revolution, expression in a modern form of the San Stefano policy of denying the Macedonian people its individuality, General Nadj emphasized.

TANJUG REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

LD141130Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--In the past four-year period Yugoslavia has developed fruitful relations and cooperation with its seven neighbours; Italy, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. Cooperation as equals, based on respect for sovereignty, independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, is always in the interest of the whole international community, as well as in the interest of Yugoslavia and its neighbours. While developing comprehensive cooperation with its neighbours, Yugoslavia has endeavoured to find solutions to the problems weighing on relations with individual countries, including the problem of the status and rights of (?natives) of Yugoslav origin.

The Osimo accords, signed by Yugoslavia and Italy in 1975, provided a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries. Yugoslav-Italian relations today encompass diverse forms of goodneighbourly cooperation, including the constant promotion of the rights of national minorities.

Also developing successfully are friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. Relations between the two countries are characterized by their appreciation of each other's road of socialist development and specific position in international affairs.

Friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are also developing successfully.

Yugoslav-Austrian relations are considerably encumbered by Austria's policy towards the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria. A more realistic approach by Austria to the rights and status of these minorities of Yugoslav origin, and as required by [few words indistinct] rules of international law, would better serve the promotion of good-neighbourly cooperation between the two countries.

The more comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations is impeded by Bulgaria's policy of refusing to acknowledge the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria as well as of the Macedonian nation in general. This position affects the development of overall relations and cooperation between the two countries, which fall short of objective needs and possibilities.

Relations between Greece and Yugoslavia have advanced significantly in the past four years.

Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is currently confined to the economic and cultural fields. The still limited scope of this cooperation is dictated by the Albanian side, while Yugoslavia is eager to expand cooperation to include other fields as well.

BORBA REPORTS ON TALKS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU141323Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik--Over 300 Yugoslav and American businessmen yesterday attended the first joint session of the 4-day gathering of the businessmen of the two countries.

In addition to representatives of associated labor organizations and large American firms and banks, the gathering is attended by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Boris Smuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Muhamed Hadzic, president of the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries; and Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States.

On the U.S. side, the gathering is attended by John Moor, president of the EXIM Bank, William Lewis, deputy assistant secretary of state, and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Further Details

AU141329Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The fourth session of the U.S.-Yugoslav economic council and the Yugoslav Chamber for the Advancement of Economic Cooperation With the United States has opened in Dubrovnik. On this occasion Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, made a statement to the magazine ZURNAL-EKSPORT published by the newspaper publishing enterprise Eksport Pres. He expressed the hope that the Dubrovnik meeting, at which a large number of bankers and businessmen from the United States and Yugoslavia are taking part, will make a concrete contribution to the attainment of new arrangements between the two countries, a TANJUG report says.

"The meeting of Tito and Carter in March this year was received with unconcealed pleasure among the businessmen of the two countries. The dialog of the highest statesmen on bilateral economic relations has given an impetus to the beginning of a new stage in the development of U.S.-Yugoslav economic cooperation. The climate created in this way and the traditional friendship in relations between tne United States and Yugoslavia," Vakic said, "open further opportunities for equal cooperation, for new business contacts and for further arrangements."

The work of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council and of the Yugoslav Chamber for the Advancement of Economic Cooperation With the United States is assessed by the Yugoslav Economic Chamber as very useful mutual cooperation. I wish to point out, Vakic said, that the American businessmen, with about 30 projects, occupy a significant place on the list of overall joint ventures in Yugoslavia.

Better mutual acquaintance is necessary for a further enrichment of cooperation. We are interested in greater imports of American technology, which we envisage in the forecasts of our economic development in the 1978-1980 period. The assumption of increased imports from the United States imposes the need for intensified efforts and for higher sales of Yugoslav products in the U.S. market. In this connection it is realistic to expect that in the course of this year we shall realize trade reaching and even exceeding $1 billion, said Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

At the 3-day gathering of businessmen at the Libertas Hotel, representatives of 88 of our associated labor organizations and 79 representatives of the most important American firms and banks have met.

The Chamber for the Advancement of Economic Cooperation With the United States was established 4 years ago within the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and about 190 Yugoslav work organizations have now joined it. The U.S.-Yugoslav council with its seat in New York was also set up at that time as a non-profit-making organization, in which about 140 large American firms and banks are joined.

The previous meetings between the businessmen of the two countries were held in Dubrovnik--the first one in 1975--at Bled and in Budva last year. Apart from the general subjects discussed at the joint meetings, at the gathering last year there were 266 direct meetings and talks between the interested businessmen of the two countries. The best illustration of the extent to which these meetings contribute to a better acquaintance with the market situation and to an advancement of trade is the fact that trade between Yugoslavia and the United States in 1974 was $670 million and last year $842 million. In 4 months this year, the value of trade was $305 million, which gives rise to the prediction that trade between Yugoslavia and the United States will reach the mutually expected $1 billion.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN LCY

LD141725Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0410 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--For Yugoslav communists democratic centralism means the broadest possible democracy in the formulation of policy and the strongest possible unity in its implementation.

It can be said that the interpretation of this notion has always reflected the substance of the relations within a party. The degree of democracy within one party and the degree of democracy within society depends on whether the weight shifts to the first element of this notion, to the word "democratic," or to the second, the word "centralism."

A party cannot behave rigidly, demanding the blind obedience of its members and build democratic society. There is always a close interdependence between society and its leading forces so that the degree of democracy of society is expressed in democratic relations within its leading forces, just as relations based on human freedoms in society encourage interparty democracy.

Therefore, it is not accidental that parallel with the ascent of socialist self-management democracy, at which the changes in the political system are aimed, there inevitably emerges a greater degree of democracy within the League of Communists itself and in its activity. If the opposite were to happen, the League of Communists would fetter extended and ramified self-management forces.

Of course, the higher degree of democracy within interparty ranks has still to be achieved because at the moment reality is quite different. A great deal of criticism could be leveled both against the members and against party organizations which are still often too passive, expecting stands to be conveyed to them "from above," instead of searching for them themselves, proceeding from the unity of the ideology of the League of Communists and heeding the characteristics of the conditions prevailing in their environment and the inevitability of their deadline. This would be a genuine creative approach to changing the world which surrounds us and the action would introduce revolutionary restlessness into social developments.

The changes in the LCY statute were aimed at encouraging this active attitude. They are designed to give members freedoms greater than they ever had before which, at the same time, implies a high level of awareness and responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy. This giving of rights went so far that some people thought at first that the limit beyond which one should not go in the name of interparty discipline had been overstepped.

So the members of the League of Communists who remained in minority were given the right to keep their own views and their own stand. Of course, this right does not mean that the "unconvinced" will be exempt of the commitment to carry out the stands opted for by the majority. Party discipline obliges them to do it in the same way as the freedom to keep one's own views was incompatible with any type of activity rendering difficult or hindering united action because that would have been a form of grouping and faction activity. If one is a member of the League of Communists then the decisions taken by the majority in party organization are also his decisions, but it is his right not to agree with them if he is not convinced that they are meaningful. This in fact views a man, a communist, in all his complex nature, as a total human being, and not as an obedient automaton required to accept what he privately does not agree with, even if the acceptance is only verbal.

This new view of the members of the League of Communists implies, among other things, a higher level of creative contest of views in the process of adopting the stands. In these precongress days it is recalled once again that we do not require a bureaucratic monolithic unity, an unrealistic unity because it covers up differences, but only dialectic unity built precisely on these differences through a critical contest of views.

The League of Communists fulfills its revolutionary vanguard role only within self-management, cooperating together and on an equal footing with all the working people in self-management decisionmaking.

In other words, the communists show themselves in this respect as a vanguard operating by the force of the arguments and of their revolutionary convictions, and not by shielding behind the authority of various party organs. Times have passed since party organs were expected to add their authority in self-management decisionmaking which, in fact, not only hampered the development of socialist self-management democracy but prevented League of Communist members from developing a genuine democratic dialog in their ranks.

It is precisely this kind of dialog that is now insisted on because those who formulate the policy of the League of Communists through the contest of views are capable of defending it and implementing it better. Therefore, this is truly a policy of the League of Communists formulated by members themselves and not a policy which is merely accepted and which is then implemented with less resolve than the policy into which personal conviction, distilled into a political decision, has been woven.

TANJUG ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT BANK

LD142042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 14, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is to set up a bank for international economic cooperation as an organization specializing in specific transactions from the sphere of economic cooperation with other countries.

This was confirmed at today's joint session at Brdo Kod Kranja, constituent republic of Slovenia, of the federal councils for questions of the social system and for the economic development and policy. The session discussed questions of principle connected with the proposed draft of a law on the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation and Joint Financial Organizations.

The draft defines the bank as a specific community of interest within which the enterprises (basic and other organizations of associated labour) would realize, by way of integration and permanent cooperation, certain interests in long-term economic cooperation with other countries and through which the competent state organs would exercise certain functions in this sphere. The bank is to be an effective junction between the Yugoslav and world economies in export-import transactions and production-financial cooperation with other countries.

The aim for the new bank is not to press the existing banks out of the sector it is being organized for. The bank will rather constitute an additional instrument for engaging and integrating funds of domestic organizations and foreign partners.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR CALLS ON CDSU'S GRISHIN

LD132216Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Joze Smole, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, has called on Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

During a friendly conversation Smole and Grishin exchanged views on the state and development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and in particular on cooperation between the two countries.

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